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PROGRAM GUIDELINES

FOR

Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program

This is a program funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. RECOVERY.GOV

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Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP)

Guidelines

1. Program Overview

The Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) is funded by the Homeless Prevention Fund (HPF) created under Title XII of Division A of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act) of 2009. The Department of Commerce is a grantee of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and will administer this award for eligible counties and cities in the balance-of-state.

The purpose of the HPRP is to provide homelessness prevention assistance to households who would otherwise become homeless - many due to the economic crisis - and to provide assistance to rapidly re-house persons who are experiencing homelessness. The funds under this program are intended to target individuals and families who would be homeless but for this assistance. The funds will provide for a variety of assistance, including: short-term or medium-term rental assistance and housing relocation and stabilization services, including such activities as mediation, credit counseling, security or utility deposits, utility payments, moving cost assistance, and case management

Definitions: There are several new terms being used for recipients of Recovery Act funding. For the purposes of the HPRP the following will be used:

What the Housing Division at Commerce would normally call a Lead Agency/Grantee is considered a "Sub Recipient" for this new program.

A subcontractor of a Lead Agency/Grantee would normally be referred to as a Sub Grantee is now considered a "Vendor" for this new program.

For the purpose of reading these Guidelines, we are using the familiar term of Lead Agency throughout the document.

<u>All of the requirements</u> in these program guidelines apply to <u>both</u> the Sub Recipient (Lead Agency) and Vendor (Sub Grantee).

These guidelines will be updated as necessary throughout the grant period. Checkout www.commerce.wa.gov/HPRP frequently to ensure you are referencing the latest version and information.

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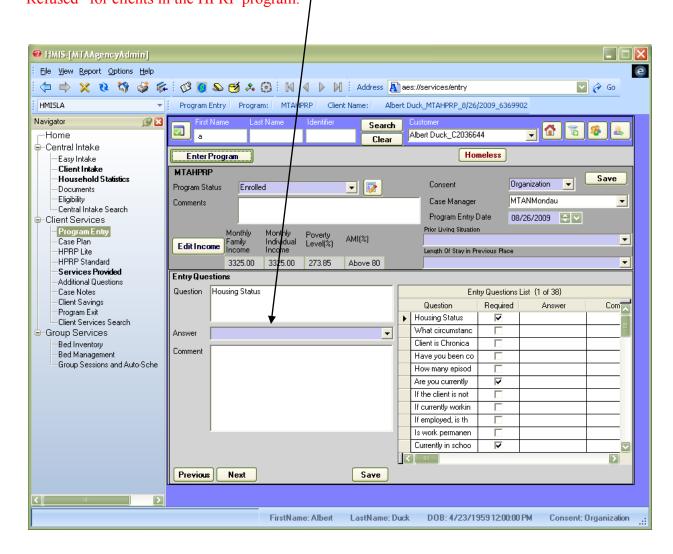
2. Eligibility for Assistance – Who can receive support from the HPRP grant funds?

There are two populations facing housing instability that are eligible for assistance.

Prevention Eligible Individuals and Households: These people are currently in housing but are at risk of becoming homeless and need temporary rent or utility assistance to prevent them from becoming homeless.

Rapid Re-Housing Eligible Individuals and Households: These people are experiencing homelessness (living in emergency shelter or on the street) and need temporary assistance in order to obtain housing and retain it.

Within the HMIS Client Services Program Entry Page there is a question area that will identify if a program participant will be served with either Rapid Re-Housing activities or Prevention activities. If you answer the question that the person is "Literally Homeless," then they will be recorded under Rapid Re-Housing. If you answer the next two questions about Imminent Risk then they will be recorded under Prevention. You cannot chose "Stably Housed, Don't Know or Refused" for clients in the HPRP program.



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Program participants must be homeless or about to become homeless AND:

- Receive an initial consultation and **Assessment** to determine appropriate assistance
- Income of 50% or less Area Media Income
- Have no other housing options (noted in the Assessment)
- Have no financial resources or support networks to obtain or remain in housing (noted in the Assessment)

(NOTE: There are no age restrictions for program participants; however funds may not be used for youth who are wards of the state.)

There are two initial intake criteria that apply to both populations.

- Assessment: A Lead Agency providing assistance should utilize a process to assess, for all potential program participants, their level of service need, other resources available to them, and the appropriateness of their participation in the prevention or rapid re-housing assistance portion of HPRP. Program participants who require longer-term housing assistance and services should be directed to programs that can provide the requisite services and financial assistance.
- **Income Eligibility:** The individual or household must be at or below 50 percent of Area Median Income (AMI). The Housing Choice Voucher program (formerly Section 8) uses specific guidelines and data sets to determine eligibility and document income. Verification Guidance can be found on HUD's website at:

http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/04/verifguidance.pdf

Administration of Assistance

In order to ensure that program participants in a county are receiving consistent services between agencies, Commerce is requiring all agencies which have a grant for HPRP funds to have the same rules and guidelines regarding the administration of Financial Assistance activities:

- 1) rental assistance and utility assistance,
- 2) rental and utility arrears,
- 3) security and utility deposits,
- 4) moving costs, and
- 5) hotel and motel vouchers.

Commerce requires:

1) One agency in a county administers Financial Assistance for all eligible program participants.

OR

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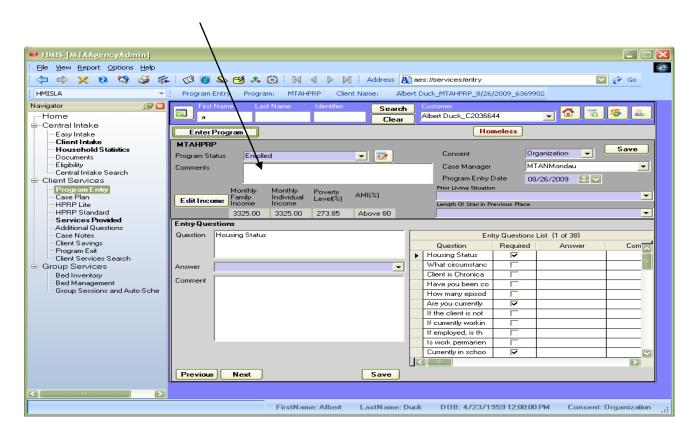
2) All agencies who receive HPRP funds agree to use the same rules and guidelines for administering Financial Assistance for all eligible program participants.

Current Financial Assistance rules and guidelines (as well as revisions throughout the grant period) are to be submitted to Commerce.

A. Prevention Eligible Individuals and Households

To be eligible individuals and households must meet both of the following circumstances: (1) no appropriate subsequent housing options have been identified; AND (2) the household lacks the financial resources and support networks needed to obtain immediate housing or remain in its existing housing.

Notation for this <u>and the additional risk factors</u> below must be noted in HMIS in the Client Services Program Entry in the Comments section.



Additionally, a Lead Agency must target prevention assistance to those individuals and households at the greatest risk of becoming homeless, and who would otherwise be homeless but for this assistance. In order for a program participant to be eligible for financial assistance, including: short-term rental assistance (1 to 3 months), rental arrears (up to 6 months), security and utility deposits, utility payments (up to 3 months), moving cost assistance, and motel and

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hotel vouchers, program participants must meet <u>two</u> of the following risk factors for homelessness:

- 1) Sudden and significant increase in utility costs;
- 2) Mental health and substance abuse issues;
- 3) Physical disabilities and other chronic health issues, including HIV/AIDS;
- 4) Severe housing cost burden (greater than 50 percent of income for housing costs);
- 5) Homeless in last 12 months;
- 6) Young head of household (under 25 with children or pregnant);
- 7) Current or past involvement with child welfare, including foster care;
- 8) Pending foreclosure of rental housing;
- 9) Extremely low income (less than 30 percent of Area Median Income);
- 10) Past institutional care (prison, treatment facility, hospital);
- 11) Recent traumatic life event, such as death of a spouse or primary care provider, or recent health crisis that prevented the household from meeting its financial responsibilities;
- 12) Credit problems that preclude obtaining of housing; or
- 13) Significant amount of medical debt.

In order for a program participant to be eligible for financial assistance beyond 1-3 months, including: medium-term rental assistance (4 to 18 months), rental arrears (3 to 6 months), and utility payments (3 to 18 months) they must meet <u>one</u> of the following most urgent risk factors for homelessness:

- 1) Eviction within 2 weeks from a private dwelling (including housing provided by family or friends);
- 2) Discharge within 2 weeks from an institution in which the person has been a resident for more than 180 days (including prisons, mental health institutions, hospitals);
- 3) Residency in housing that has been condemned by housing officials and is no longer meant for human habitation; or
- 4) Sudden and significant loss of income.

And two of the following risk factors for homelessness:

- 1) Sudden and significant increase in utility costs;
- 2) Mental health and substance abuse issues;
- 3) Physical disabilities and other chronic health issues, including HIVIAIDS;
- 4) Severe housing cost burden (greater than 50 percent of income for housing costs);
- 5) Homeless in last 12 months;
- 6) Young head of household (under 25 with children or pregnant);
- 7) Current or past involvement with child welfare, including foster care;
- 8) Pending foreclosure of rental housing;
- 9) Extremely low income (less than 30 percent of Area Median Income);
- 10) High overcrowding (the number of persons exceeds health and/or safety standards for the housing unit size);

11) Past institutional care (prison, treatment facility, hospital);

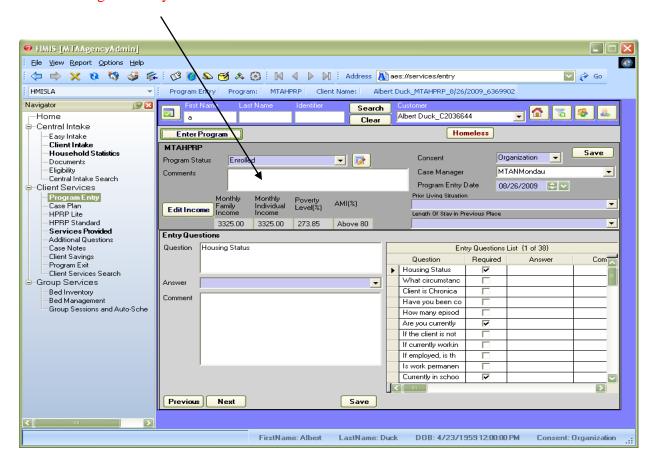
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- 12) Recent traumatic life event, such as death of a spouse or primary care provider, or recent health crisis that prevented the household from meeting its financial responsibilities;
- 13) Credit problems that preclude obtaining of housing; or
- 14) Significant amount of medical debt.

B. Rapid Re-Housing Eligible Individuals and Households

To be eligible individuals and households must meet both of the following circumstances: (1) no appropriate subsequent housing options have been identified; AND (2) the household lacks the financial resources and support networks needed to obtain immediate housing or remain in its existing housing.

Eligible individuals and households must also meet <u>one</u> of the following criteria and notation for this <u>and the additional risk</u> factors below must be noted in HMIS in the Client Services Program Entry in the Comments section:



- 1) Sleeping in an emergency shelter;
- 2) Sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, abandoned building, streets/sidewalks;
- 3) Staying in a hospital or other institution for up to 180 days but was sleeping in an emergency shelter or other place not meant for human habitation (cars, parks, streets, etc.) immediately prior to entry into the hospital or institution;

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- 4) Graduating from, or timing out of a transitional housing program; and
- 5) Victims of domestic violence.

3. Eligible Program Activities and Expenses – What can HPRP pay for?

HPRP assistance is not intended to provide long-term support for program participants, nor will it be able to address all of the financial and supportive services needs of households that affect housing stability. Rather, assistance should be focused on housing stabilization, linking program participants to community resources and mainstream benefits, and helping them develop a plan for preventing future housing instability. Lead Agency programs should therefore ensure that there is a clear process for determining the type, level, and duration of assistance for each program participant.

In order for individuals or households to receive HPRP support, financial assistance or housing relocation and stabilization services, participants must have at least an initial consultation with a case manager or other authorized representative who can determine the appropriate type of assistance to meet their needs.

There are four categories of eligible program activities and expenses, described in detail below:

- A. Financial Assistance
- B. Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services
- C. Data Collection and Evaluation
- D. Administrative costs

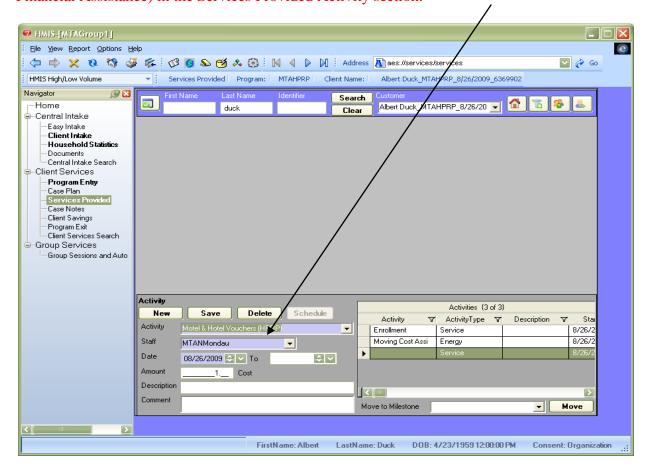
These eligible activities are intentionally focused on housing: financial assistance to help pay for housing, or services designed to keep people in housing or to find housing. Generally, the intent of HPRP assistance is to rapidly transition program participants to stability, either through their own means or through public assistance, as appropriate.

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A. Financial Assistance

Lead Agencies are responsible for verifying and documenting all payments made on behalf of the client whether it is rent, utilities, moving costs, hotel or motel payments etc in an easily identifiable manner which will be reviewed in entirety during grant monitoring by Commerce.

All of the types of Financial Assistance must also be noted in HMIS (except Staff costs to issue Financial Assistance) in the Services Provided Activity section.



Lead Agencies must not make payments directly to program participants, but only to third parties, such as landlords or utility companies. In addition, an assisted property may not be owned by the Lead Agency, or the parent, subsidiary or affiliated organization of the Lead Agency.

There are several types of eligible Financial Assistance outlined below.

- 1) Rental Assistance
- 2) Security and Utility Deposits
- 3) Utility Payments
- 4) Moving Costs
- 5) Hotel/Motel Vouchers
- 6) Staff costs to issue Financial Assistance

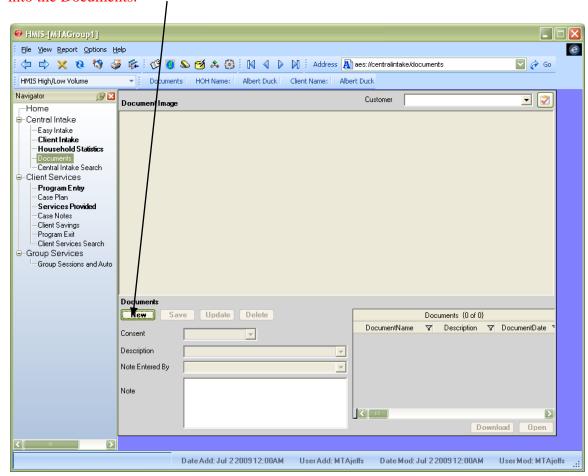
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6) Inspections for Habitability Standards and Lead Inspections

1) Rental Assistance

Tenant-based rental assistance can be for individuals and households to remain in their existing rental units (prevention) or to help them obtain and remain in rental units they select (rapid re-housing).

• A lease must be in place and the program participant must be on the lease. A copy of the lease must be kept in the client file and uploaded in HMIS in the Central Intake section into the Documents.



• Lead Agencies cannot place program participants in units they own and pay themselves rent.

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The following rental assistance is available:

Short-term rental assistance – Costs may not exceed rental costs accrued over a period of 1 to 3 months. After 3 months, if program participants receiving short-term rental assistance need additional financial assistance to remain housed, they must be evaluated for eligibility to receive up to 15 additional months of medium-term rental assistance, for a total of 18 months.

Medium-term rental assistance – Costs may not exceed rental costs accrued over a period of 4 to 18 months. No program participant may receive more than 18 months of rental assistance.

Amount of rental assistance - Lead Agencies determine the amount of short-term and medium-term rental assistance provided, such as "shallow subsidies" (payment of a portion of the rent), payment of 100 percent of the rent charged, or graduated/declining subsidies. A Lead Agency may also set a maximum amount of assistance that a single individual or family may receive from HPRP funds, or may set a maximum number of times that an individual or family may receive assistance, as long as the total amount of assistance that any individual or family receives does not exceed an amount equal to 18 months of rental assistance. Commerce will request the Lead Agency's emergency rental assistance policies and procedures with their funding application and will monitor each agency's performance against those documents.

Rental Arrears – Rental assistance may also be used to pay for up to 6 months of rental arrears for eligible program participants. Rental arrears may be paid if the payment enables the program participant to remain in the housing unit for which the arrears are being paid or move to another unit. If HPRP funds are used to pay rental arrears, arrears must be included in determining the total period of the program participant's rental assistance, which may not exceed 18 months.

Tenant Rent Share

Lead Agencies may require program participants to share in the costs of rent, utilities, security and utility deposits, moving, hotel or motel, and other expenses as a condition of receiving HPRP financial assistance. For example, a program may require a program participant to pay a portion of the rent expense for a unit. HPRP assistance should be "needs-based," meaning that Lead Agencies should determine the amount of assistance based on the minimum amount needed to prevent the program participant from becoming homeless or returning to homelessness in the near term. This will also help communities to utilize program resources efficiently to serve as many households as possible.

When a participant resides with other persons (except a spouse, domestic partner, or other dependents) in a single unit, the combined rent and utilities paid by the participant and program must not exceed a prorated share of the total rent. For example: A unit rents for \$900/month and there are three persons sharing the unit. Only one of the renters is participating in HPRP. The combined rent and utilities, paid by the program and participant,

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must not exceed \$300 or 1/3 of the total rent.

Rent Reasonableness

The rental assistance paid cannot exceed the actual rental cost, which must be in compliance with HUD's standard of "rent reasonableness." "Rent reasonableness" means that the total rent charged for a unit must be reasonable in relation to the rents being charged during the same time period for comparable units in the private unassisted market and must not be in excess of rents being charged by the owner during the same time period for comparable non-luxury unassisted units. To make this determination, the Lead Agency should consider (a) the location, quality, size, type, and age of the unit; and (b) any amenities, housing services, maintenance and utilities to be provided by the owner. Comparable rents can be checked by using a market study, by reviewing comparable units advertised for rent, or with a note from the property owner verifying the comparability of charged rents to other units owned (for example, the landlord would document the rents paid in other units). For more information, see HUD's worksheet on rent reasonableness at:

www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/affordablehousing/library/forms/rentreasonablechecklist.doc

Rental assistance payments cannot be made on behalf of eligible individuals or households for the same period of time and for the same cost types that are being provided through another federal, state or local housing subsidy program.

2) Security and Utility Deposits

HPRP funds may be used to pay for security deposits, including utility deposits, for eligible program participants. Commerce is giving Lead Agencies the discretion to recover the deposits in which case it must be treated as program income (and therefore expended by 6/30/2012) or allowing the household to keep the deposit. This should be noted in the agencies Financial Assistance rules and guidelines outlined on page three of these Program Guidelines under Administration of Assistance.

3) Utility Payments

HPRP funds may be used for up to 18 months of utility payments, including up to 6 months of utility payments in arrears, for each program participant, provided that the program participant or a member of his/her household has an account in his/her name with a utility company or proof of responsibility to make utility payments, such as cancelled checks or receipts in his/her name from a utility company. Eligible utilities include gas, electric, water, sewer and garbage. Telephone, cell and internet are not eligible expenses.

4) Moving Costs

HPRP funds may be used for reasonable moving costs, such as truck rental, hiring a moving company, or short-term storage fees for a maximum of 3 months or until the program participant is in housing, whichever is shorter.

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5) Motel and Hotel Vouchers

HPRP funds may be used for reasonable and appropriate motel and hotel vouchers for up to 30 days if no appropriate shelter beds are available and subsequent rental housing has been identified but is not immediately available for move-in by the program participants.

6) Staff costs to issue Financial Assistance

This cost is not for case management. This cost is associated with the salary and benefits of the bookkeeper who issues checks to landlords or paying hotel or motel bills on behalf of a program participant because it is directly related to the delivery of Financial Assistance.

7) Inspections for Habitability Standards and Lead Based Paint Inspections

This cost is not for case management. This cost is associated with the salary and benefits of the staff person performing and documenting unit inspections.

B. Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services

HPRP funds may be used for services that assist program participants with housing stability and placement. These services are limited to the following eligible activities:

- 1) Case Management
- 2) Outreach and Engagement
- 3) Housing Search and Placement
- 4) Legal Services
- 5) Credit Repair
- 6) Other costs, as approved by Commerce

1) Case Management

HPRP case management funds may be used for activities for the arrangement, coordination, monitoring, and delivery of services related to meeting the housing needs of program participants and helping them obtain housing stability. Services and activities may include: counseling; developing, securing, and coordinating services; monitoring and evaluating program participant progress; assuring that program participants' rights are protected; and developing an individualized housing and service plan, including a path to permanent housing stability subsequent to HPRP financial assistance.

2) Outreach and Engagement

HPRP funds may be used for services or assistance designed to publicize the availability of programs to make persons who are homeless or almost homeless aware of these and other available services and programs.

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3) Housing Search and Placement

HPRP housing search and placement funds may be used for services or activities designed to assist individuals or households in locating, obtaining, and retaining suitable housing. Services or activities may include: tenant counseling, assisting individuals and households to understand leases, securing utilities, making moving arrangements, representative payee services concerning rent and utilities, and mediation and outreach to property owners related to locating or retaining housing.

4) Legal Services

HPRP funds may be used for legal services to help people stay in their homes, such as services or activities provided by a lawyer or other person(s) under the supervision of a lawyer to assist program participants with legal advice and representation in administrative or court proceedings related to tenant/landlord matters or housing issues. Legal services related to mortgages are not eligible.

5) Credit Repair

HPRP funds may be used for services that are targeted to assist program participants with critical skills related to household budgeting, money management, accessing a free personal credit report, and resolving personal credit issues.

C. Data Collection

Federal rules require each Lead Agency to enter client data into a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Eligible costs include data collection, entry and analysis and staffing associated with the operation of the HMIS, including training costs directly associated with the HPRP.

Each Lead Agency must follow all state and federal laws governing HMIS, including collecting informed written consent from clients, not denying service based solely on client refusal to provide data to an HMIS, protecting client confidentiality, not collecting personally identifying information from clients that are victims of domestic violence, and other requirements defined in RCW 43.185C.030, 43.185C.180, and VAWA Reauthorization Section 605.

Client data collected by HMIS systems will be transmitted to Commerce and then sent to DSHS for additional analysis. Written client consent forms should reflect this data transmittal. Client data will be used for research purposes only and only viewed by research staff and HMIS system administrators. Client data will not be disclosed to staff involved in determining program eligibility, or used in any way to determine program eligibility.

Lead Agencies may be required to collect basic identifying information from people turned away from service, as part of a research effort to measure program effectiveness.

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D. Administrative Costs

Administrative expenses are also sometimes called indirect or overhead. Such expenses can include, but are not limited to the following: Executive Director/accounting/human resource salaries, benefits, supplies, space, equipment, etc.; general agency insurance; audits; preparing reports; board expenses; membership or association fees, dues and specific HPRP training for staff who will administer the program or case managers who will serve program participants, as long as this training is directly dated to learning about HPRP.

In cost reimbursement contracts, grants or interagency agreements, administration/indirect/ overhead expenses can be charged to the funding sources using either a cost allocation plan or a federally approved indirect cost rate. However, organizations with an approved indirect cost rate cannot charge that rate to a single "indirect cost" line item in the grant. Instead, they should break out the costs necessary to operate the program and charge them directly under either Financial Assistance or Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services or Data Collection, whichever is appropriate. For example, the appropriate proportion of the salary for the staff person responsible for making rental assistance payments is allowable under "Financial Assistance." In this scenario, the proportionate cost of a new computer for that staff person to issue financial payments is also allowed. Therefore, under HPRP, many costs otherwise included in an indirect cost rate are charged as direct costs under the appropriate line item.

Regardless of the method used, the rate of reimbursement shall not exceed that specified in the contract. All reimbursements shall be based on actual expenses. Estimates such as $1/12^{th}$ do not qualify for reimbursement.

Administrative costs *do not* include the costs of issuing financial assistance, providing housing relocation and stabilization services, or carrying out eligible data collection and evaluation activities, such as Lead Agency staff salaries, costs of conducting housing inspections, and other operating costs. These costs should be included under one of the three other eligible activity categories.

4. Ineligible and Prohibited Activities

For Program Participants:

- Mortgage costs or any homeowner costs needed to assist with any fees, taxes, or other costs of refinancing a mortgage to make it affordable**
- Charging a program participant a fee for service
- Issuing funds directly to program participant
- Rental assistance exceeding 18 months
- Construction or rehabilitation costs
- Credit card bills or other consumer debt
- Car repair or other general transportation costs
- Travel costs not associated with Moving Assistance (see page 8)
- Food
- Medical or dental care and medicines

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- Clothing and grooming
- Home furnishings
- Child care
- Pet care
- Entertainment activities
- Work or education related materials
- Cash assistance
- Employment training
- Certifications, licenses, and general training classes

**HPRP is not a mortgage assistance program. However, homeowners who become homeless are eligible for all HPRP activities; provide they meet the other eligibility criteria. Homeowners who are housed but are at risk of becoming homeless and meet all other eligibility criteria (consultation with a case manager, below 50% AMI, and at risk of becoming homeless with not housing options and lack financial resources) may be assisted with the following: utility payments (including arrears but excluding deposits) and housing relocation and stabilization services (including credit repair, case management, and housing search/placement but excluding legal services).

For Lead Agency:

- Costs associated with general training for case managers to enhance their job skills
- Costs associated with attending conferences or workshops

5. Coordination with Recovery Act Resources and Other Resources

The Lead Agency is strongly encouraged, as part of local planning, to maximize all resources that may be available with Recovery Act funds other than HPRP. A Lead Agency's local plan for spending HPRP funds should coordinate closely with other Recovery Act funding streams, so that eligible activities under other Recovery Act programs are aligned with HPRP funds to create a comprehensive package of housing and service options available to eligible program participants. Case managers should work to link program participants to these other resources.

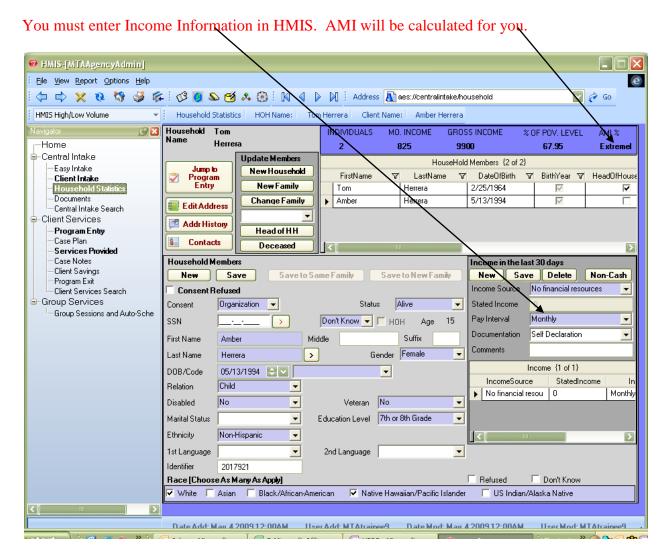
The Lead Agency must ensure that the individuals and households receiving service are not also receiving duplicated assistance from the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), the Washington Department of Veterans Affairs or assistance from the Washington State Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program.

6. Income Eligibility and Income Verification

For the HPRP, Commerce requires that only one agency administer Financial Assistance for the county OR that if more than one agency is administering Financial Assistance, then **Income Eligibility** calculations and **Income Verification** determinations are the same for all the agencies funded in the county.

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Income Eligibility: The individual or household must be at or below 50 percent of Area Median Income (AMI). The agency must use the guidance available for the Housing Choice Voucher program (formerly Section 8). It is prospective and the 50% AMI limit is not based on the household's previous income, but on its income and assets at the time of application to the program. If an individual recently lost his/her job and has no income or assets that put them above 50% of AMI, and meet all the other eligibility criteria, they are eligible to receive HPRP assistance. Verification Guidance can be found on HUD's website at: http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/publications/notices/04/verifguidance.pdf

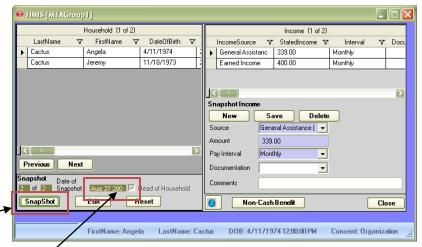


In HMIS, Extreme AMI is between 0-30%. Very Low is between 31-50%. Commerce staff will monitor that HPRP program participants in your HMIS are at one of these two levels throughout the time they are enrolled in your program.

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Every 3 months update and record each household's income. To do these please follow these four simple steps:

- 1. Edit the household income on the Household Statistics page in Central Intake.
- 2. After saving, click "Jump to Program Entry."
- 3. On the Program Entry page click "Edit Income."
- 4. Click the "Snapshot" button in the popup window.



This will save a snapshot of the household income. You know you are done when you see the current date next to "Date of Snapshot."

** Please carefully manage this important step because unless you create a Snapshot, there will be no historical record of income.

Income Verification: All income must be verified and documented by the contractor. Verification of income eligibility may include pay stubs, tax statements, verification from employers, DSHS/Employment Security/Social Security documents, or other verification approved by Commerce.

There are four acceptable methods of documenting Income Eligibility (in order of preference):

- 1) Written: The contractor gets third-party written verification directly from the information source; i.e., employer, DSHS, Employment Security, Social Security, Veteran's Affairs.
- 2) Oral: If verification is oral, the contractor must document the conversation in the program participant's file. This documentation should include the name, telephone number, and position or title of the third party, the date and time of the conversation, and the name of the person requesting the verification.
- 3) Documented: This type of verification is used when the information desired does not require verification by a third party, such as birth certificates or social security cards.
- 4. Self-Declared: Program participant written statements or affidavits are acceptable only when other verifications are not available. Since this method is self-serving, it should be viewed with caution and accepted only as a last resort.

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7. Documentation

A. Documentation needed for Homeless Prevention activities

The Lead Agencies is required to maintain adequate and easily identifiable documentation to determine the eligibility of program participants served. A copy of the documentation for any Financial Assistance (as described under **Eligible Program Activities and Expenses** – **What can HPRP pay for?)** must also be maintained in the client file. At a minimum, documentation should include the following:

Situation	Documentation
Eviction	Eviction notice from landlord and copy of
	payment made on behalf of client.
Utility shut off	Notice of termination from the utility
	provider and copy of payment made on
	behalf of client.
Individual or family leaving shelter and	Copy of payment(s) made on behalf of
needing any combination of first/last	client.
months rent, rent, security deposit,	
screening fee	

B. Homelessness or At Risk of Homelessness Verification and Documentation

The Lead Agency is required to maintain adequate documentation of homelessness to determine the eligibility of persons served. A copy of the documentation must be maintained in the client file. Documentation should be as follows:

Situation	Documentation
Persons living on the street or	Information should be obtained to indicate that the participant is living
in short-term emergency	on the street or in short-term emergency shelter. This may include
shelter	names of organizations or outreach workers who have assisted them in
	the past, whether the client receives any general assistance checks and
	where the checks are delivered, or any other information regarding the
	participant's activities in the recent past that might provide
	documentation. If unable to verify that the person is living on the
	street or in short-term emergency shelter, the participant or a staff
	person may prepare a short written statement about the participant's
	previous living place. The participant should sign the statement and
	date it.
Persons coming from	Obtain written verification from the transitional housing staff that the
transitional housing for	participant has been residing at the transitional housing facility. The
homeless persons	verification should be signed and dated by the referring agency
-	personnel.

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Persons being evicted from a private dwelling	Obtain evidence of formal eviction notice indicating that the participant was being evicted within a week before receiving homeless assistance.
	If the participant's friends or family is evicting, a statement describing the reason for eviction must be signed by the friend or family member and dated. In other cases where there is no formal eviction process, persons are considered evicted when they are forced out of the dwelling unit by circumstances beyond their control. In those instances, obtain a signed and dated statement from the participant describing the situation. The Lead Agency must make efforts to confirm that these circumstances are true and have written verification describing the efforts and attesting to their validity. The verification should be signed and dated.
Persons being released from jail or prison, or leaving an inpatient mental health facility or chemical-dependency treatment facility	Obtain evidence from the referring facility's case manager or other authorized staff that the participant is being or was released/exited and has no identified housing option.
Persons fleeing domestic violence	Obtain written verification from the participant that he/she is fleeing a domestic violence situation. If a participant is unable to prepare verification, the case manager may prepare a written statement about the participant's previous living situation for the participant to sign and date.

*Self-Declaration: Written statements by clients are acceptable ONLY when other verifications are not available. Since this method is self-serving, it should be viewed with caution and accepted as a last resort. Case manager may write the narrative if the client is unable. Client signature is required.

COMMERCE does not require that copies of an individual's driver's license, birth certificate or other identifying information be required or maintained in a client file to be eligible for Shelter or Prevention services. If the Grantee chooses to request this type of documentation, it should be for a specific, appropriate and time limited purpose and maintained in a confidential manner.

8. Termination of Participation, Denial and Grievance Procedures

A. Termination of Participation and Grievance Procedures

Causes for termination from the program may include, but are not limited to, failure to abide by the program requirements. The Lead Agency may resume assistance to a program participant whose assistance was previously terminated. In terminating assistance to a program participant, the Lead Agency must provide a formal process that recognizes the rights of individuals receiving assistance to due process of law. This process, at a minimum, must consist of:

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- 1) Written notice to the program participant containing a clear statement of the reasons for termination;
- 2) A review of the decision, in which the program participant is given the opportunity to present written or oral objections before a person other than the person (or a subordinate of that person) who made or approved the termination decision; and
- 3) Prompt written notice of the final decision to the program participant.

B. Applicant Denial and Grievance Procedures

Causes of denial of assistance include, but are not limited to, the individual or household's ineligibility for the program or failure to provide verifiable evidence of eligibility, etc. Lead Agencies must have in place a procedure that governs applicant denial and grievance process. These procedures should describe the program requirements and in which an applicant may not qualify or be denied. The grievance procedure could be the same as a program participant terminated. This would include, for example, allowing applicants to request a hearing regarding the termination of their denial.

The termination, denial, and grievance procedures should be readily available to participants either in written information or by posting the policy in a public place. It is important to effectively communicate these procedures to program participants and ensure that the procedures are fully understood.

9. Nondiscrimination and Equal Opportunity Requirements

The Lead Agency must comply with all applicable fair housing and civil rights requirements in 24 CFR 5.105(a). In addition, Lead Agencies must make known that HPRP rental assistance and services are available to all on a nondiscriminatory basis and ensure that all citizens have equal access to information about HPRP and equal access to the financial assistance and services provided under this program. Among other things, this means that each Lead Agency must take reasonable steps to ensure meaningful access to programs to persons with limited English proficiency (LEP), pursuant to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This may mean providing language assistance or ensuring that program information is available in the appropriate languages for the geographic area served by the jurisdiction and that limited English proficient persons have meaningful access to HPRP assistance. This will be a particular issue for state Lead Agencies that may not be aware of LEP speaking populations in jurisdictions that are not normally served with Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) funds. To assist Lead Agencies, the Department published the "Final Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons" (72 Federal Register 2732; January 22, 2007). In addition, all notices and communications shall be provided in a manner that is effective for persons with hearing, visual, and other communication-related disabilities consistent with section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and implementing regulations at 24 CFR 8.6. If the procedures that the Lead Agency intends to use to make known the availability of the rental assistance and services are unlikely to

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reach persons of any particular race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, familial status, or disability who may qualify for such rental assistance and services, the Lead Agency must establish additional procedures that will ensure that such persons are made aware of the rental assistance and services.

10. Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

Under section 808(e)(5) of the Fair Housing Act, HUD has a statutory duty to affirmatively further fair housing. HUD requires the same of its funding recipients. Lead Agencies and subgrantees will have a duty to affirmatively further fair housing opportunities for classes protected under the Fair Housing Act. Protected classes include race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability, and familial status. Examples of affirmatively furthering fair housing include: (1) marketing the program to all eligible persons, including persons with disabilities and persons with limited English proficiency; (2) making buildings and communications that facilitate applications and service delivery accessible to persons with disabilities (see, for example, HUD7s rule on effective communications at 24 CF'R 8.6); (3) providing fair housing counseling services or referrals to fair housing agencies; (4) informing participants of how to file a housing discrimination complaint, including providing the toll-free number for the Housing Discrimination Hotline: 1-800-669-9777; and (5) recruiting landlords and service providers in areas that expand housing choice to program participants.

11. Lead-Based Paint Requirements

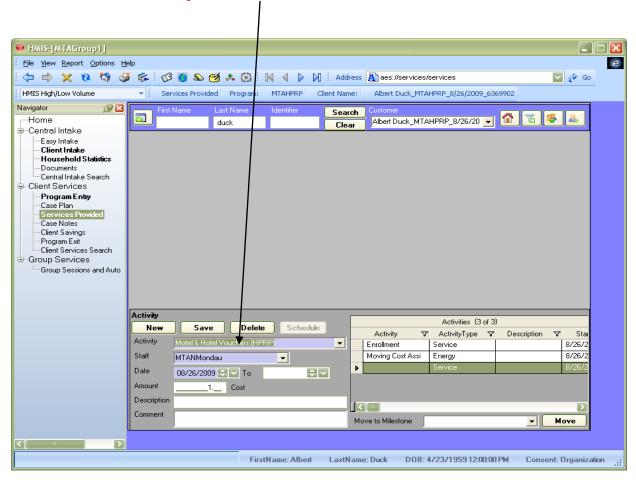
The Lead-Based Paint requirements are more stringent than the habitability standards, and they apply to all housing in which families assisted with HPRP funds will reside, whether they are assisted with homelessness prevention or rapid re-housing. **Specifically, the regulations apply to the unit and to common areas servicing the unit when HPRP assistance is provided to a unit constructed before 1978 in which a child under the age of 6 will be residing,** unless it meets one of the following criteria: a) it is a zero-bedroom or SRO-sized unit, b) it is housing for the elderly and there are no children under the age of 6, c) a lead-based paint inspection has been conducted in accordance with HUD regulations and found not to have lead-based paint, d) the property has had all lead-based paint identified and removed in accordance with HUD regulations or e) it meets any of the other exemptions described in 24 CFR part 35.115(a).

An initial visual assessment and periodic inspections are required for as long as HPRP funds are being used to assist the family (noted in **bold** above) in the unit. Both must meet HUD's standards described in the applicable regulations. In addition, the unit must be inspected again if a new family assisted with HPRP funds moves in, and the clock for periodic inspections is reset. Finally, the owner must provide a notice to occupants if an evaluation and hazard reduction activities have taken place, in accordance with 24 CFR part 35.125.

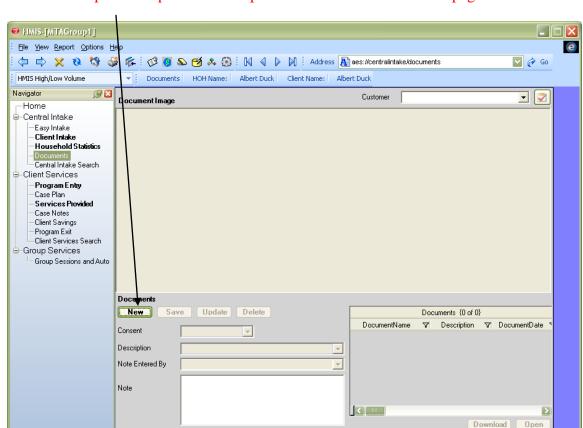
Visual assessments can be conducted by a HUD-Certified Visual Assessor under HPRP, and must meet the requirements as outlined in the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, as noted in Section VII.F of the Notice. A 20-minute online training course on conducting visual assessments can be found on HUD's website at http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/training/visualassessment/h00101.htm.

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Inspection Reports must be noted in HMIS for the program participant that the unit was inspected for under the Services provided page in Activity. You will find a specific Activity called Lead Based Paint Inspection.



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The actual inspection report must be uploaded into the Central Intake page under Documents.

12. Drug-Free Workplace Requirements

The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (41 U.S.C. 701, et seq.) and HUD'S implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 21 apply to HPRP.

Date Add: Jul 2 2009 12:00AM User Add: MTAjeffs Date Mod: Jul 2 2009 12:00AM

13. Equal Participation of Religious Organizations

Organizations that are religious or faith-based are eligible, on the same basis as any other organization, to participate in HPRP. Neither the federal government nor a Lead Agency shall discriminate against an organization on the basis of the organization's religious character or affiliation.

Organizations that are directly funded under HPRP may not engage in inherently religious activities, such as worship, religious instruction, or proselytization as part of the programs or

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services funded under HPRP. If an organization conducts such activities, the activities must be offered separately, in time or location, from the programs or services funded under WRP, and participation must be voluntary for the program participants.

A religious organization that participates in HPRP will retain its independence from federal, state, and local governments, and may continue to carry out its mission, including the definition, practice, and expression of its religious beliefs, provided that it does not use direct HPRP funds to support any inherently religious activities, such as worship, religious instruction, or proselytization. Among other things, faith-based organizations may use space in their facilities to provide HPRP-funded services, without removing religious art, icons, scriptures, or other religious symbols. In addition, a HPRP-funded religious organization retains its authority over its internal governance, and it may retain religious terms in its organization's name, select its board members on a religious basis, and include religious references in its organization's mission statements and other governing documents.

An organization that participates in the HPRP program shall not, in providing program assistance. Discriminate against a program participant or prospective program participant on the basis of religion or religious belief.

If a state or local government voluntarily contributes its own funds to supplement federally funded activities, the state or local government has the option to segregate the federal funds or commingle them. However, if the funds are commingled, the requirements listed above apply to all of the commingled funds.

14. Lobbying and Disclosure Requirements

The disclosure requirements and prohibitions of section 319 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1990 (31 U.S.C. 1352) (the Byrd Amendment), and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 87, apply to HPRP. Applicants must disclose, using Standard Form LLL (SF-LLL), "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities," any funds, other than federally appropriated funds, that will be or have been used to influence federal employees, members of Congress, or congressional staff regarding specific grants or contracts.

15. Confidentiality of Client Records

The Lead Agency must have policies and procedures ensuring client records are maintained in a confidential manner, and that the address or location of any assisted housing will not be made public, except to the extent that this prohibition contradicts a preexisting privacy policy of the Lead Agency. To comply with this requirement, Lead Agencies should, for example, keep written records or files pertaining to clients under lock and key with designated personnel granted access to those files.

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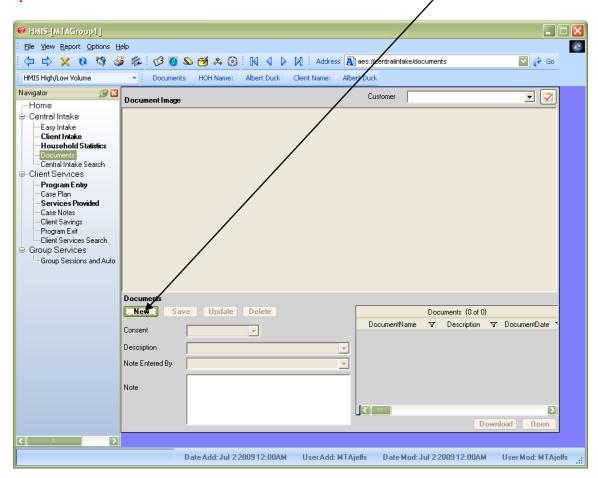
16. Criminal Background Checks

The Lead Agency must initiate criminal history background checks pursuant to WA State RCW 43.43.832 and 43.43.834 for all prospective employees and volunteers who may have unsupervised access to children.

17. Habitability Standards and Inspections

Organizations providing rental assistance with HPRP funds will be required to conduct initial and any appropriate follow-up inspections of housing units into which a program participant will be moving. Units should be inspected on an annual basis and upon a change of tenancy. Inspections are not required where clients are staying in their own housing. The minimum habitability standards are listed in Appendix A.

Complete records of inspections and follow-up actions must be maintained in client files and uploaded in HMIS into the Central Intake Documents section.



The standards for housing unit inspections are the housing habitability standards described in Appendix C of the Notice. These standards apply only when a program participant is receiving financial assistance and moving into a new unit. They do NOT apply to persons receiving

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services only. They also do not apply to persons served with HPRP prevention assistance in a unit in which the program participants were already residing.

Note that the habitability standards are different from the Housing Quality Standards (HQS) used for other HUD programs. Because the HQS criteria are more stringent than the habitability standards, a grantee could use either standard. Also note that the HPRP does not exempt units from having to be compliant with local housing codes. Therefore, if there are requirements that are in both the local housing code and the HPRP, the grantee must comply with the more stringent of the two.

In contrast to HQS inspections, the habitability standards do not require a certified inspector. For example, HPRP project staff or staff from or hired by an agency of the grantee's local government can conduct the inspection. In addition, if a program participant is moving in to a unit and using another subsidy program that requires an inspection, staff from the other program may conduct the inspection, as long as they follow the minimum habitability standards required by HPRP. Inspections must be conducted upon initial occupancy and then on an annual basis for the term of HPRP assistance.

Tenants must receive a copy of the Washington Residential Landlord-Tenant Act, RCW 59.18, and be informed on how to use this law when problems arise. Copies of the law are available from the Tenant Union of Washington State at 206.723.0500, local branches of Columbia Legal Services, and on the websites for the Office of the Attorney General (www.atg.wa.gov) and NW Justice Project (www.nwjustice.org). The Tenant Union website (www.tenantsunion.org) answers tenant's questions. The Attorney General's website (www.atg.wa.gov) is a resource for both landlords and tenants.

18. Program Administration

A. Lead Agency and Subgrantee Eligibility

An eligible Lead Agency and Subgrantee must:

- 1.) Be a unit of local government in the state, and/or
- 2.) Be a private non-profit organization or housing authority, if the local government for the locality in which the program is located certifies that it approves the program.

Organizations that are religious or faith-based are eligible, on the same basis as any other organization. However, organizations may not engage in inherently religious activities, such as worship, religious instruction or proselytization as part of the programs or services funded under HPRP. If an organization conducts such activities, the activities must be offered separately, in time or location, from the programs or services funded under HPRP, and participation must be voluntary for the program participants. An organization that participates in the HPRP program shall not, in providing program assistance, discriminate against a program participant or prospective program participant on the basis of religion or religious belief.

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B. Central Contractor Registration and DUNS Number

The Lead Agency and subgrantee(s) are required to register with Duns and Bradstreet to obtain a DUNS number, if they have not already done so, and complete or renew their registration in the Central Contractor Registration (CCR). A DUNS number is required to register with CCR.

Duns and Bradstreet – www.dnb.com Central Contractor Registration - www.ccr.gov

C. Lead Agency Responsibilities

1) Subgrantee contracts

A Lead Agency cannot subgrant work or services contemplated under this program without prior authorization from Commerce. It is the responsibility of the Lead Agency to ensure that subgrantees meet eligibility requirements. The intent to subcontract shall be included in the Lead Agency's application to Commerce. Approval of the Lead Agency's application, including the intent to subcontract, shall constitute authorization. If there are any changes to what was approved in the Lead Agency's application to Commerce with subgrants, the Lead Agency must notify Commerce in writing within 15 days of the change.

A Lead Agency with subgrantee(s) must enter into legally binding written grant agreements to ensure that all Commerce grant terms and conditions are passed on to subgrantees. This must include a signed grant that details the budget to be reimbursed and all of the Commerce grant terms and conditions.

2) Deadlines for Using Grant Award

Each Lead Agency must draw down 70 percent of the award amount within the first two years of the date signed on the executed contract with Commerce, and 100 percent of the award amount within three years of this date.

3) Monitoring and Compliance of Subgrantees

It is the responsibility of the Lead Agency to monitor subgrantees at a minimum of once every program year. The monitoring may consist of either a desk monitor or onsite visit. Terms and conditions of the grant and program guidelines need to be reviewed for compliance. At least one month of back up documentation needs to be reviewed to substantiate charges made to the program.

The Lead Agency must review the accounting practices of subgrantees that do not have an independent audit.

The Lead Agency must ensure all funds are expended in a timely manner, and

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according to the terms and conditions of the Commerce grant.

Commerce will review the Lead Agency's monitoring reports of their subgrantees.

D. Billing Procedures

Lead Agencies must bill Commerce no more than monthly for reimbursement of allowable costs, using the Voucher Distribution form provided by Commerce. Payment will be made upon receipt of all required documents and reports. If required reports are not submitted in a timely manner, Commerce will delay payment until the reports are received. If the Lead Agency fails to file an invoice within a two-month period, without a reasonable explanation, Commerce will not authorize payment and may elect to terminate the contract.

Lead Agencies may be paid in advance pursuant to procedures outlined in 24 CFR 84.22 for non-profit organizations and 24 CFR 85.21 for units of government.

E. Financial Records

The Lead Agency must maintain copies of all reimbursement requests and backup documentation including those from subgrantees. The Lead Agency must maintain records that disclose all costs, including subgrantee costs, charged to the Commerce contract.

F. Reports

The Lead Agency is responsible for submitting required reports by the dates due using required forms. The reports include, but are not limited to, the following:

Report	Due Date
Invoice Voucher	No more than monthly, due on the 15 th of month following the
	provision of services.
Quarterly Performance	By the 5 th of the month of each quarter.
Report	

G. Budget Amendments

The approved budget will be identified in the contract documents. Budget revisions require a contract amendment. Requests must be submitted to, and approved by, Commerce before the Lead Agency submits expenditure reports reflecting the revisions.

H. Lead Agency Monitoring

A monitoring schedule will be sent to the Lead Agency by the end of 2009 outlining desk and on-site visits for the contract period. At a minimum, a Lead Agency can expect desk monitoring once a year.

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I. Changes to Guidelines

Commerce may issue revised or new guidelines at any time. All Lead Agencies will be sent revised copies as they are published. It is the Lead Agency responsibility to pass on the revisions to subgrantees.

Appendix A

Organizations providing rental assistance with HPRP funds will be required to conduct initial and any appropriate follow-up inspections of housing units into which a program participant will be moving. Following are the habitability standards that Lead Agencies must follow:

- (1) State and local requirements. Each Lead Agency or subgrantee under this Notice must ensure that housing occupied by a family or individual receiving HPRP assistance is in compliance with all applicable state and local housing codes, licensing requirements, and any other requirements in the jurisdiction in which the housing is located regarding the condition of the structure and the operation of the housing or services.
- (2) Habitability standards. Except for less stringent variations as are proposed by the Lead Agency or subgrantee and approved by HUD, housing occupied by a family or individual receiving

HPRP assistance must meet the following minimum requirements:

- (1) Structure and materials. The structures must be structurally sound so as not to pose any threat to the health and safety of the occupants and so as to protect the residents from the elements.
- (2) Access. The housing must be accessible and capable of being utilized without unauthorized use of other private properties. Structures must provide alternate means of egress in case of fire.
- (3) Space and security. Each resident must be afforded adequate space and security for themselves and their belongings. Each resident must be provided an acceptable place to sleep.
- (4) Interior air quality. Every room or space must be provided with natural or mechanical ventilation. Structures must be free of pollutants in the air at levels that threaten the health of residents.
- (5) Water supply. The water supply must be free from contamination.
- (6) Sanitary facilities. Residents must have access to sufficient sanitary facilities that are in proper operating condition, may be used in privacy, and are adequate for personal cleanliness and the disposal of human waste.
- (7) Thermal environment. The housing must have adequate heating and/or cooling facilities in proper operating condition.

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- (8) Illumination and electricity. The housing must have adequate natural or artificial illumination to permit normal indoor activities and to support the health and safety of residents. Sufficient electrical sources must be provided to permit use of essential electrical appliances while assuring safety from fire.
- (9) Food preparation and refuse disposal. All food preparation areas must contain suitable space and equipment to store, prepare, and serve food in a sanitary manner.
- (10) Sanitary condition. The housing and any equipment must be maintained in sanitary condition.

(11) Fire safety.

- (a) Each unit must include at least one battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detector, in proper working condition, on each occupied level of the unit. Smoke detectors must be located, to the extent practicable, in a hallway adjacent to a bedroom. If the unit is occupied by hearing-impaired persons, smoke detectors must have an alarm system designed for hearing-impaired persons in each bedroom occupied by a hearing-impaired person.
- (b) The public areas of all housing must be equipped with a sufficient number, but not less than one for each area, of battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detectors. Public areas include, but are not limited to, laundry rooms, community rooms, day care centers, hallways, stairwells, and other common areas.

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